

REVISION OF THE GENUS PAROPSIS.

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PART IV.

SUBGROUP IV.

[Of the species forming Group vi. (as characterised in P.L.S.N.S.W. 1896, p. 638) of the genus.]

This subgroup is distinguished from the preceding ones as follows:—From the 1st by its elytral suture carinate behind (where the suture is exceptionally non-carinate the size is very small and the prothorax is non-foveolate),—from the 2nd by the comparatively close punctures of its elytral series, —and from the 3rd by the punctures of the elytral series (or at any rate of most of them) being much larger than of the adjacent interstices (the species where this character is least conspicuous are at once distinguishable from those of Subgroup iii. by their very small size); it is distinguished from Subgroup v. by its not presenting the following characters in combination, viz., elytra (viewed from the side) descending much below their point of contact with the hind angles of the prothorax, and hind angles of prothorax quite rounded off; and from Subgroup vi. by the head not being strongly produced in front of the eyes.

I find that there are 56 names which must be regarded as having been founded on species belonging to this subgroup. I treat 10 of these as mere synonyms, although in the case of a few of them I have noted (below) the existence of some uncertainty in doing so. This synonymy is as follows:—*virens*, Chp. = *Hera*, Stål; *orphanula*, Chp. = *orphana*, Er.; *cenea*, Blackb. = *ceneipennis*, Chp.; *trifasciata*, Boisd. = *minor*, Marsh; *triteniata*, Stål, and *fraterna*, Chp. = *lepida*, Er.; *sanguineotincta*, Clk., and *amœnula*, Chp. = *scutifera*, White; *navicula*, Chp. = *apicula*, Clk.; *viridula*, Chp. = *chlorotica*, Oliv.

Of the 46 names remaining (after the elimination of the 10 that I somewhat confidently deem synonyms) there are 9 that seem to represent species unknown to me. They are *discoidalis*, Chp.; *fuscitarsis*, Chp.; *fuscula*, Chp., (possibly a var. of *Atalanta*, Blackb., which, however, belongs to Subgroup iii.); *partita*, Chp.; *signata*, Boisd., (possibly = *coadnata*, Chp.); *subcenscens*, Chp.; *venustula*, Chp.; *stillatipennis*, Chp., (possibly not a member of this subgroup); *notatipennis*, Chp., (possibly a var. of *subfasciata*, Chp., as noted below).

Thus there remain 37 names which I have been able to apply confidently to insects before me. Many of them (as mentioned below in the detailed notes) are names of species of which I have seen types or quasi-types. In the following pages I describe 14 new species, so that I treat this subgroup as consisting of 51 species known to me and 9 of which I have not seen examples.

Some remarks on the characters that I have used in tabulating the species of this subgroup will be found under the heading of the following species, viz., *scutellata*, *umbrosa*, *minor*, *posticalis*, *festiva* and *apicata*.

In Part iii. of this series of memoirs (P.L.S.N.S.W. 1898, p. 220) I stated that the colours of the species forming this subgroup are not evanescent after death. I have since found that that remark was of too general a character and should have read "the colours being *rarely* metallic or evanescent after death."

Tabulated statement of the characters of the species forming Subgroup IV.

- A. Size comparatively large (at least long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines).
- B. Form strongly convex (more so than *P. intacta*, Newm.)..... *variabilis*, Chp.
- BB. Form much more depressed.
- C. Sides of prothorax subconfluently rugulose-punctulate..... *subcostata*, Chp.
- CC. Sides of prothorax sparsely and not rugulose-punctulate..... *lineata*, Marsh.
- AA. Size notably smaller (rarely long. 4 lines).

- B. Species of depressed form; elytra explanate at apex, so that from the side the suture appears mucronate. (No very small species.)
- C. The punctures of the interstices much finer than of the series.
- D. The seriate punctures of the elytra not particularly fine (somewhat as in *intacta*, Newm.).
- E. Prothorax without well defined markings.
- F. Seriate punctures of elytra becoming very coarse behind (as in *suturalis*, Germ.)..... *scutellata*, Chp.
- FF. Seriate punctures of elytra not or but little coarser near apex..... *Hera*, Stål.
- EE. Middle of prothorax (as also the head and suture of elytra) black..... *scaphula*, Chp.
- DD. The seriate punctures of the elytra much finer..... *depressa*, Chp.
- CC. The lateral interstices with punctures as large as those of the adjacent series..... *turbata*, Chp.
- BB. Species not of the form of the next preceding 5 species.
- C. The eyes very strongly granulate.
- D. Seriate punctures of elytra finer in apical quarter and not confused with coarse interstitial punctures..... *umbrosa*, Chp.
- DD. Seriate punctures in apical quarter coarse and much confused with coarse interstitial punctures.
- E. Elytra (conjointly) notably pointed at apex..... *anxia*, Chp.
- EE. Elytra widely rounded at apex..... *nigroconsersa*, Clk.
- CC. The eyes considerably less strongly granulate.
- D. Elytral series very coarse behind, where some interstices are much narrower than the diameter of the punctures in the adjacent series.
- E. Elytra with more or less distinct discal vittæ of dark colour..... *orphana*, Er.
- EE. Elytra without dark discal vittæ; the suture usually red..... *suturalis*, Germ.

- DD. Elytral series not becoming notably coarser behind; at any rate their interstices as wide as diameter of adjacent series.
- E. Basal joint of antennæ comparatively long; reaching well on to the eye.
- F. Sides of prothorax conspicuously explanate. (Size comparatively large)..... *pictipennis*, Bohem
- FF. Sides of prothorax not or scarcely explanate.
- G. Elytra uniformly blackish-green.. *æneipennis*, Chp.
- GG. Elytra not uniformly blackish-green.
- H. Sides of elytra (viewed from the side) descending much below the prothorax (as in subgroup v) with humeral angles subacute..... *tenuicornis*, Blackb
- HH. Sides of elytra normally related to the prothorax.
- I. Interstice between 2nd and 3rd elytral series narrowly and conspicuously carinate near apex..... *lucidula*, Chp.
- II. Interstice between 2nd and 3rd series normal.
- J. Legs black or nearly so..... *complicata*, Blackb
- JJ. Legs testaceous or pale brown.
- K. Form short, strongly convex, more or less hemispheric.
- L. Hinder part of suture carinate.
- M. Size moderate (long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines or more).
- N. Elytral series well defined behind.
- O. Antennæ comparatively short and stout... .. *minor*, Marsh.
- OO. Antennæ notably longer and more slender.
- P. Each elytron with a subapical V. (Head testaceous) *obliterata*, Er.
- PP. Elytra not marked with a subapical V. (Head dark at the base)..... *pulverulenta*, Blackb.
- NN. Elytral series obsolete behind *Galatea*, Blackb.

- MM. Size very small (long. less than 2 lines).. interrupta, Chp.
- LL. Suture absolutely flat (not even margined)..... Hebe, Blackb.
- *KK. Form notably less convex; not at all subhemispheric.
- L. The elytral series run normally.
- M. The middle part of prosternum normal (*i.e.*, sulcate between two carinae).
- N. External elytral series coarse (as coarse as front part of those of *P. orphana*)..... Calliope, Blackb.
- NN. External elytral series notably less coarse.
- O. Prothorax strongly narrowed in front..... Calypso, Blackb.
- OO. Prothorax very little narrowed in front..... intertincta, Clk.
- MM. Middle part of prosternum without sulcus or carinae (or nearly so).
- N. Punctures in the elytral series sparse, here and there twice as wide apart as the diameter of a puncture..... transversomaculata, Clk.
- NN. The punctures close and regular (or nearly so)..... subfasciata, Chp.
- LL. The elytral series run distinctly in pairs..... coadnuta, Chp.
- EE. Basal joint of antennae short and dilated, scarcely reaching beyond margin of eye.
- F. Prosternum normal. Usually 6 joints belonging to the dilated infusate series of antennal joints.
- G. Interstitial punctures of elytra subequal *inter se* and not seriate.
- H. Seriate punctures of elytra very fine (not much coarser than the interstitial)..... posticalis, Blackb.

Female specimens of *P. subfasciata*, Chp., somewhat approximate to the form *minor* and its allies.

- HH. Seriate punctures much coarser.
- I. The eyes normal (*i.e.*, not, or scarcely asperate).
- J. The elytral interstices not, or scarcely, convex.
- K. Punctures of the elytral series symmetrical..... substriata, Chp.
- KK. Punctures of the elytral series unsymmetrical (*i.e.*, here and there out of line)..... Clio, Blackb.
- JJ. Elytra near apex conspicuously striate, with convex interstices.. Daphne, Blackb.
- II. The granulation of the eyes (not coarse but) quite strongly asperate amabilis, Chp.
- GG. The fine interstitial puncturation of the elytra intermixed with coarser punctures which are usually more or less seriate.
- H. The seriate punctures everywhere larger and closer than the interstitial, so that the series are very conspicuous.
- I. The elytral markings consist of a single conspicuous subapical black spot..... subapicalis, Chp.
- II. Elytra not marked as *subapicalis*, Chp.
- J. The front part of the prothorax widely black Arethusa, Blackb.
- JJ. The prothorax not widely black in front.
- K. Joints 7 and 8 of the antennæ not wider than long.
- L. Elytra having a wide sutural vitta darker than the general colour.
- M. Elytra with an interrupted dark discal vitta..... lepida, Er.
- MM. Elytra without markings (except the sutural vitta)..... mediovittata, Chp.
- LL. Elytra with only the extreme sutural edging dark..... modesta, Chp.
- KK. Joints 7 and 8 of the antennæ wider than long.... festiva, Chp.

- HH. The interstitial punctures (at any rate on parts of the surface) so like the seriate as to make the series indistinct and confused.
- I. The elytra with sharply defined markings.
- J. Head (except the labrum) entirely black..... *jucunda*, Chp.
- JJ. Head (except base) testaceous..... *scutifera*, White.
- I. The elytra uniformly testaceous or brownish (in dried specimens)..... *Medea*, Blackb.
- FF. Prosternum not sulcate down the middle and not (or scarcely) carinate at the sides. Not more than 5 joints in the dilated series of antennal joints.
- G. Seriate puncturation (at any rate near the lateral margins) coarse, the diameter of the punctures in middle part of 9th and 10th series much greater than width of interstice between them.
- H. Interstices of elytra punctured very distinctly and not very finely..... *apicata*, Clk.
- HH. Interstitial puncturation extremely fine..... *delicatula*, Chp.
- GG. Seriate puncturation considerably less coarse.
- H. Basal joint of front tarsi of ♂ as large as 2 and 3 together. Elytral interstices of ♀ opaque, with excessively close fine puncturation.. *Niobe*, Blackb.
- HH. Sexual characters not as in either sex of *Niobe*.
- I. Elytra distinctly longer than together wide.
- J. Head flat between the eyes and very wide, with sparse deep puncturation. Form strongly convex *chlorotica*, Oliv.
- JJ. Head less deeply and less sparsely punctured. Form notably more depressed.

- K. Form widely oval. Head flat and wide..... *nigritula*, Clk.
 KK. Form narrowly oval. Head comparatively narrow and convex..... *Enone*, Blackb.
 II. Elytra together fully as wide as long. Form nearly circular..... *Irene*, Blackb.

P. VARIABILIS, Chp.

This species has already been discussed as a member of the 1st Subgroup. It is here mentioned again on account of its presenting the characters which distinguish the 1st from the 4th Subgroup so feebly and uncertainly that it seems to be a connecting link between those subgroups.

P. SUBCOSTATA, Chp.

Another species partaking somewhat of the characters of Subgroup i. inasmuch as it is of large size and with more or less indications of prothoracic foveæ, but as these are combined with an elytral suture completely of the type of Subgroup iv., I think it may conveniently stand at the beginning of that aggregate, particularly as it would be an entirely isolated species in general appearance if it were placed among the species of the former subgroup, and is less so, I think, in the position I now give it. I have not before me an example named by Dr. Chapuis, but I feel no doubt of the correctness of my identification, although the specimen described by Chapuis was a rare variety of which I have seen only one specimen in a long series that I have examined. It is a large species (long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lines) of depressed and somewhat narrow form (the males less narrow than the females), the head and prothorax closely somewhat strongly and subrugulose punctulate, the latter with more or less distinct sublateral foveæ behind which there is a tendency to gibbosity (occasionally as in the type well defined), the foveolate and gibbous portions are in some examples (*e.g.*, the type) darker than the adjacent surface. The elytra are strongly punctulate-striate with evidently convex interstices (this sculpture notably stronger than in any of the species

I have placed in Subgroup i.). The antennæ are slender cylindric and decidedly elongate. The basal joint of the 4 anterior tarsi in the ♂ is very strongly dilated, with its sides strongly rounded (not much different from that of *intacta*, Newm.). The colour varies from castaneous with the margins of the prothorax and elytra pale yellow, and the elytral striæ dark ferruginous, through a form in which the disc of the prothorax is more or less clouded with piceous and the elytra become blackish in the lateral parts of the disc, to a form in which the whole upper surface (except the front of the head and the margins of the prothorax and elytra) is nearly black. The under surface and legs vary from ferruginous to piceous, the antennæ (apparently constantly) being somewhat lighter in colour than the legs. The species is common in Tasmania. I have not seen it from other localities, except a single specimen in Mr. Masters' collection ticketed "N.S.W."

P. LINEATA, Marsh.

This species is closely allied to *P. subcostata*, Chp. It differs from it in being of even more depressed form, and in the sculpture, as well as in colour and markings. The prothorax has scarcely any indication of foveæ (in some examples none at all), and is much less closely punctulate, the punctures in the lateral part being (not crowded and sub-confluent as in *subcostata*, but) widely spaced from one another. The elytral sculpture does not differ much from that of *subcostata* except in the punctures of the striæ running quite symmetrically in "single file," while in *subcostata* those punctures are very irregular (many of them out of line with the others, and in many places two being placed side by side). Usually the whole upper surface is piceous, with the 2nd (at least at the base), the 4th (except in its front part), the 7th (at its base) and the 10th (entirely) interstices red or yellow. There are in occasional specimens red or yellow marks on some of the other interstices, and I have seen a single example in which the whole upper surface is uniformly ferruginous. The tarsi and antennæ are very similar to those of *subcostata*. I have a specimen that has been compared with the ticketed type in the

Macleay Collection. I have collected the species in Tasmania and Victoria, and it probably occurs in New South Wales, although I have not seen an example that I can positively affirm to have been taken there.

P. SCUTELLATA, Chp.

This and the following 4 species are somewhat closely allied *inter se*, being readily distinguishable from the others of the subgroup (one or two very small species near the end of the subgroup perhaps excepted) by their oval depressed form, with the elytra quite strongly explanate at the apex which causes the suture to appear (when looked at obliquely from the side) bluntly mucronate. The present species is the one of the five in which the apical flattening of the elytra is least strongly developed. It differs from the other 4 moreover in the seriate punctures of its elytra becoming very coarse in the hinder part, so that the interstices between some of the series are much narrower than the diameter of a puncture. It is of entirely testaceous colour except that the antennæ are a little infusate towards the apex, and in some examples the seriate punctures are infusate. The scutellum is said by Dr. Chapuis to be transverse, but I find that its appearing so depends on whether the prothorax is pushed back over the base of the elytra. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis. The size is long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines. The habitat is N.S. Wales. I have seen only three examples (all females). It is to be noted that in this and the following 4 species the basal joint of the antennæ is very short and the sulcation of the middle part of the prosternum very feeble, the middle line itself being finely convex and almost (or even quite in *turbata*) raised above the lateral carinæ.

P. HERA, Stål (! *P. virens*, Chp.).

The apical flattening of the elytra in this species is very strong. In colouring it scarcely differs from *P. scutellata* except in having a dark spot or two dark spots (varying from dark red to black, in some examples all four spots coalescing into a common fascia) on the apical declivity of the elytra, and I have not seen any

example in which this marking is not at least *traceable*. It also differs in the punctures of the elytral series not becoming coarse near the apex. From the next two species it differs very widely in colouring, and also differs from *turbata* (except rare varieties) widely in colouring and also in the sculpture of the elytral interstices. The basal joint of the 4 anterior tarsi is only feebly dilated in the male. The species seems to be widely distributed, but most plentiful in W. Australia. I have examples from S. Australia and one ticketed "Queensland," but none from Tasmania (the locality cited by its author). Mr. Lea informs me that when alive it is of a greenish colour, from which it would appear to furnish an exception to the fixity of colouring usual in this subgroup. I have an example in my collection that agrees fairly well with the description of *P. virens*, Chp., and which is certainly I think only *P. Hera* with a greenish tone of colour and the apical elytral marking very faint; this determination, however, is not much more than a conjecture, as the description of *P. virens* is very meagre. One of my examples of *P. Hera* was named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. SCAPHULA, Chp.

This species is very distinct on account of its sharply defined markings, which are probably not very variable. Apart from its markings it is rather close to *P. Hera*, but differs from it *inter alia* by the somewhat less pronounced apical flattening of its elytra, and by the evidently coarser punctures of its elytral series, and the sparser puncturation of its elytral interstices. The punctures of the series are not much less coarse than in *P. scutellata*, Chp., but are not notably larger near the apex than elsewhere. The basal joint of the tarsi in the ♂ does not differ much from that of *P. Hera*. The insect is of a full brown colour with the following parts black or blackish—the head, a broad longitudinal vitta occupying the middle of the prothorax, the suture of the elytra, greater part of the under surface and the apical part of the antennæ. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis. The species is found in N.S. Wales.

P. DEPRESSA, Chp.

Compared with *P. Hera* this species is evidently wider and more depressed, with the apical flattening of the elytra somewhat less pronounced. Its most notable distinction among its immediate allies consists in the fineness of the punctures in the elytral series, which are not much different in size from those of *P. morio*, Fab., (as described earlier in this revision). The insect is of a red-brown colour, with the exception of a large suboval black blotch on the disc of each elytron immediately in front of the middle. Its length is 3 lines. I have seen only a single example (female) which is in the collection of Mr. Masters, so I cannot say whether the species is a variable one. It occurs in Queensland.

P. TURBATA, Chp.

This is probably the most depressed species in the genus. It is of elongate-oval form, somewhat suggestive of the Carabid genus *Silphomorpha*. The apical flattening of the elytra is scarcely less pronounced than in *P. Hera*. Its best characters amongst its immediate allies seem to lie in the puncturation of the lateral interstices of the elytra, which is as coarse as that of the adjacent series. It is extremely variable in colour and markings; the typical form is entirely testaceous, except the back of the head, the suture of the elytra (very narrowly), and a blotch on the shoulders, which are infusate. These infusate markings increase in a variable manner till in the extreme form known to me the back of the head and a wide sutural and a wide sub-marginal vitta (the vittæ uniting close to the apex) are black. The middle part of the prosternum is very narrow and not distinctly sulcate (its lateral carinæ almost non-existent). The basal joint of the 4 anterior tarsi in the male is only feebly dilated. The length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines. The species is found in W. Australia. I have a specimen named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. UMBROSA, Chp.

With the two next following this species forms a small aggregate distinguished from all closely allied to it by the strong

granulation of the eyes, which it may be noted for the sake of precision are considerably more coarsely granulate than those of the common *P. orphana*, Er., and a trifle more coarsely than those of *P. intacta*, Newm. The present species is a short and broad one (the males almost subcircular), somewhat strongly convex. The sides of its prothorax are nearly straight and the front angles advanced and acute, the hind angles quite defined but blunt. The prothorax has traces (quite evident from a certain point of view) of very small sublateral foveæ. The elytral series are rather coarse, but become less so near the apex and do not run in distinct striæ, except near the apex in the females. The interstitial puncturation is non-seriate and throughout much finer than the seriate. The lateral carinæ of the middle part of the prosternum are well defined and very evidently higher than the middle line. The antennæ are elongate and subfiliform, but the joints 5 to 10 are individually compressed and triangular, some of them not much longer than at the apex they are wide; the basal joint is elongate, reaching well on to the eye. The basal joint of the 4 anterior tarsi in the male is only moderately dilated, with sides very little rounded. The species is variable in size as well as in colour and markings. The size is long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 lines. A well-marked specimen is of pale brown colour with some obscure infuscation on the head, two reddish lines on the disc of the prothorax, and the sides of the prothorax and the whole of the elytra irrorated with blackish specks (which are independent of the puncturation). There are also some small dark blotches about the shoulders and a dark mark resembling a reversed V with its apex about the middle of the suture. All these markings are liable to fail except the last named, which is at least faintly indicated in all the examples I have seen. In some specimens the markings are greatly exaggerated so that the elytra may have a large black humeral blotch and the reversed V very wide and dilated almost out of shape. The insect is fairly common in N.S. Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. ANXIA, Chp.

An extremely isolated species on account of the shape of the elytra, which are exceptionally narrow at the apex (so that compared with the generality of *Paropses* the insect appears almost pointed behind) and are concave in the sutural region near the apex (so that the sutural carina seems to run at the bottom of a concavity). The basal joint of the 4 anterior tarsi in the male is somewhat more dilated than in *umbrosa*, and the apical ventral segment of the same sex bears a large concavity. The middle part of the prosternum is narrower than in *umbrosa*, with its lateral carinae less elevated. The elytral series are very strong, especially towards the apex, where they become confused with some interstitial punctures of similar size. The whole insect is of red-brown colour, except some small black blotches (very variable in number and disposition) near the apex of the elytra. The convexity of this species is not much different from that of *umbrosa*. The size is long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; the habitat W. Australia. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis. I have not seen a female of this insect. The antennae are much more slender than those of *umbrosa*, with all the joints much longer than wide, the 2nd joint about the same length as the 4th. This species has no humeral callus.

P. NIGROCONSPERSA, Clk.

This species is allied to *anxia*, but with the humeral callus feebly indicated, the elytra rounded at the apex and not concave in the sutural region, and not having the apical ventral segment impressed in the male. The tarsal, antennal, and prosternal characters are as in *anxia*. The colours and markings are much like those of *anxia*, but the general colour is usually testaceous rather than red-brown, and the black spots and blotches on the elytral interstices are much more numerous (though very variable) and are distributed over the whole of the elytra (not, as in all the examples I have seen of *anxia*, limited to the apical part). The species occurs in S. Australia and W. Australia. The female is

evidently more strongly convex than the male. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. ORPHANA, Er. (*orphanula*, Chp.)

This and the next species are readily distinguishable among their immediate allies by the notable coarsening of the punctures in the elytral series near the apex, where they become so coarse that the interstices between some of the series are in their hinder part much narrower than the width of the adjacent punctures. The present species is moderately convex and somewhat widely oval (the males wider than the females). The antennæ are somewhat short and robust, with some of the joints considerably compressed and not very much longer than wide, the basal joint much shorter than in the preceding three species. The interstices of the elytra are of very unequal width *inter se*, that between the 4th and 5th series being especially much narrower than the interstices nearer the suture. It is an extremely variable species, the upper surface varying from pale green to brown, with the discal interstices more or less interruptedly dark brown or blackish. In the extreme variety before me the dark colouring of the disc of the elytra extends over the whole insect. The underside is more or less infusate, the legs testaceous or brown. The size is long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines. The species is plentiful in Victoria and Tasmania. Dr. Chapuis has stated that his *orphanula* is identical with *orphana*, Er. I have examples from his collection.

P. SUTURALIS, Germ.

I am not at all confident that this species is anything but a variety of the preceding, as I can find no constant distinctive character except in the colour and markings. The present species is even more variable than *orphana*, but I have not seen an example with dark discal vittæ on the elytra. It is usually testaceous in colour, with the suture sanguineous. The red colouring of the suture is in many examples extended near the apex to some of the adjacent interstices, in others is wanting, in

others is replaced by red-brown, and others are entirely of a dark brown colour which has a reddish tone in the sutural region. *P. suturalis* is a common insect in South and West Australia.

P. PICTIPENNIS, Bohem.

This species is very easily recognisable among its immediate allies by its comparatively large size and the conspicuously explanate lateral parts of its prothorax, which bear an elongate feebly impressed fovea-like furrow (in some examples scarcely traceable) at the inner margin of the explanate portion. It is so well and fully described by its author that it will be sufficient here to say that it is a strongly convex insect of subovate form and of testaceous or reddish colour with (in a typical example) the elytra somewhat darker except the lateral margin and two inconspicuous fasciæ, the one a little in front of, the other a little behind, the middle. Varieties have the general colour of the elytra lighter, so that the fasciæ are scarcely traceable; and others have the general colour of the elytra darker, but in these the dark colouring is much reduced in area, so that the elytra would be best described as testaceous, with the *seriate* punctures blackish and three very irregular sinuous and interrupted fasciæ of blackish colour. The antennæ are black (except near the base), elongate and filiform, but somewhat robust, with all the joints considerably longer than wide and but little compressed. The basal joint of the four anterior tarsi of the male is strongly dilated. This species was sent to me from Dr. Chapuis' collection as *P. minor*, Marsh., but it does not agree with Marsham's description or with Marsham's reputed type in the Macleay collection. It is found in N.S. Wales and Victoria. Its size is long. $3\text{--}3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

P. ÆNEIPENNIS, Chp. (? *ænea*, Blkb.).

I have considerable hesitation in placing this species here; in fact it is intermediate between Subgroups i. and iv., its almost absolutely non-carinate elytral suture associating it with the former, while its small size and non-foveolate prothorax refer it

to the latter. In my tabulation of the subgroups I have given "size larger than long. 3 lines" as one of the characters of Subgroup i. for the purpose of making it clear that this and one or two other very isolated small species are not to be referred to that aggregate; excluded from it there can be no doubt about placing them here. In my description of *P. vena* (Trans. R. Soc., S.A., 1890, p 143) I expressed some doubt as to whether that insect might not be a form of *eneipennis*, Chp., which is very unsatisfactorily described, and of which I have not a specimen named by its author. On further consideration I think it best to regard the two as probably identical, although no doubt there is some uncertainty about the matter. *P. vena* is fully described in the memoir cited above. It is incapable of confusion with the other species known to me in this subgroup on account of the uniform greenish-black colour of its elytra, of which both the seriate and interstitial puncturation is exceptionally fine.

P. TENUICORNIS, sp. nov.

Sat breviter ovata; sat fortiter convexa; nitida; testacea, elytris pallide viridescens (his nonnullorum exemplorum notulis nonnullis sat late viridibus ornatis); capite minus crebre punctulato; antennis gracilibus filiformibus valde elongatis, articulis omnibus quam latioribus multo longioribus; prothorace minus convexo, quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{3}$ ad 1 latiori, crebre minus fortiter (latera versus magis fortiter) punctulato, utrinque late leviter impresso, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis prominulis posticis obtusis sed bene determinatis; scutello parvo; elytris quam prothorax multo latioribus, haud striatis, distincte 10-seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter punctulatis, sutura postice vix carinata, parte marginali quam series externae vix magis fortiter punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali minus fortiter dilatato, lateribus parum rotundatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ -2 lines.

An extremely distinct species combining isolated characters of several subgroups, the scarcely carinate suture connecting it with

the 1st subgroup, and the elytra much wider than the prothorax (so that viewed from the side they descend much below the level of that segment) connecting it with the 5th subgroup; but its prothorax entirely devoid of foveæ and with well defined hind angles prevents its confusion with either of those aggregates.

N.S. Wales; Richmond River District.

P. LUCIDULA, Chp.

Another somewhat isolated species owing to the exceptional sculpture of its prothorax (which bears on the lateral portion, on either side, two subparallel elongate furrows with the space between them somewhat elevated—this sculpture, however, feebly marked in some examples) as well as the strong (less strong in some examples) convexity near its apex of the interstice between the 2nd and 3rd elytral series. The insect is entirely testaceous or testaceous-brown, except that in some examples some of the interstices on the elytra are interruptedly whitish. It is very nitid, strongly convex and somewhat elongate-oval in form, the outline of the elytra (viewed from the side) strongly sinuous. The elytra are scarcely striate, their seriate punctures somewhat strong and not very closely placed in the series, the interstices finely and sparsely punctured. The antennæ are robust and somewhat short, with the external joints considerably compressed and not very much longer than wide. the basal joint somewhat elongate and reaching well on to the eye. In the male the basal joint of the four anterior tarsi is somewhat strongly dilated, with its sides considerably rounded. I may say that the whitish colour of some of the elytral interstices in some dried examples of this insect are suggestive of the probability that when alive its elytra are striped with metallic colours, but I cannot speak positively on the point, as I have not seen living specimens. Its habitat is N.S. Wales. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. COMPLICATA, sp.nov.

Ovata; fortiter convexa; minus nitida; supra testaceo-brunnea, capite postice et in prothorace et elytris notulis nonnullis (in

illo lineis 2 longitudinalibus anticis et maculis 2 connexis basalibus; in his utrisque sutura, arcu discoidali maculaque laterali anticis, et lineis longitudinalibus 3 posticis, externis 2 antice conjunctis) nigris; corpore subtus pedibus antennisque nigris, plus minusve (præsertim in abdomine) testaceo-variegatis; capite dupliciter (subtiliter et minus subtiliter) punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, subtilius minus crebre (latera versus puncturis sat magnis nonnullis intermixtis) punctulatis, ad latera vix manifeste inæquali, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis subacutis posticis leviter obtusis; scutello parvo; elytris haud striatis, distincte 10-seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtilissime minus crebre punctulatis, sutura postice vix carinata, parte marginali puncturis sparsis impressa; antennis ut *P. tenuicornis*. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

♂. Latet.

This is a very distinct species, easily recognisable by the peculiar and sharply defined markings of its upper surface. I have seen only two examples, one given to me by the late Mr. Olliff, the other belonging to Mr. Lea. The two are quite identical *inter se*, and I do not think it likely that the insect is a very variable one. Its almost flat suture renders it aberrant in this subgroup; and, apart from its small size, there might be a doubt whether it should be regarded as an aberrant member of this or the first subgroup.

N.S. Wales; Richmond River District.

P. MINOR, Marsh. (*trifasciata*, Boisd.)

This and the following three species are closely allied *inter se*. Most of their important characters are specified in the tabulation of the subgroup and need not be repeated here. They are all about $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines long, of reddish or brownish-testaceous colour, with fuscous markings on the elytra usually faintly (but in some examples more distinctly) indicated and having the appearance of showing through from the under surface. In all of them the head and prothorax are somewhat closely and finely and very

distinctly punctulate with the sides more coarsely but not confluent punctured, the hind angles of the prothorax quite defined but not at all sharp, the elytra not or scarcely striate, with their seriate punctures at least fairly well defined and with a tendency to be non-symmetrical (*i.e.*, not in exact line one behind another), the interstices flat or all but flat. The present species is distinguished from the others by its elytral markings assuming the form of three wide flexuous fasciæ which run at right angles to the suture and do not reach the margins. It is also the species of widest form, the elytra being in the male fully as wide as long, and is the most strongly convex, the height of its elytra (viewed from the side) being $\frac{4}{5}$ or nearly so of the length. Its antennæ are notably shorter and stouter than in *obliterata* and *pulverulenta*, and the interstices are not quite so flat. The basal joint of the four anterior tarsi of the male is only feebly dilated, with the sides but little rounded. I have not seen, among a good many specimens, any that vary from the type except in the greater or less distinctness of the elytral fasciæ (none in which they are not quite traceable) and of the infuscation of the seriate elytral punctures. The species occurs in N.S. Wales.

P. OBLITERATA, Er.

Differs from the preceding in the markings of the elytra, which consist of (*a*) a blotch running from the humeral callus obliquely hindwards towards the suture, (*b*) a median fascia not unlike that of *P. minor* but narrower and more sinuous and abbreviated at both ends, (*c*) a subapical mark in the shape of the letter V, (*d*) a small dark sutural blotch close to the apex, (*e*) a small ante-median submarginal blotch. The above marks (or nearly all of them, the subapical V very constant) vary considerably in intensity of colouring. The species is notably less convex than *P. minor*, with much longer and less robust antennæ, the elytra of the male longer (though only slightly) than wide and the elytral interstices more flat. It is common in Tasmania and Victoria, and occurs also in S. Australia. In rare examples the elytra are almost white and the markings very faint.

P. PULVERULENTA, sp.nov.

Breviter ovata; fortiter convexa; sat nitida; flavo brunnea, antennis (apice excepto) et capite postice nigricantibus, in elytris areis nonnullis fumicoloribus (in quibus puncturæ seriatæ nigre sunt); capite crebre subtilius punctulato; antennis elongatis sat filiformibus, articulis omnibus quam latioribus sat longioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut fere $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, confertim subtiliter (ad latera grosse nec confluer) punctulato, latera versus late leviter impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis subacutis posticis obtusis (fere subrotundatis); elytris haud striatis, sat fortiter 10-seriatim punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus parum symmetrice dispositis, interstitiis planis distincte punctulatis, sutura postice perspicue carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ vix magis fortiter punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anticorum 4 articulo basali parum fortiter dilatato, lateribus vix arcuatis. Long. 3, lat. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The elytral markings of this species are evidently different from those of its near allies, though partaking of the same general character. They consist of about eight or nine patches on each elytron slightly darker than the general surface and with somewhat the appearance of being dusty. These patches are placed with more or less regularity in three longitudinal rows, and such of the seriate punctures as happen to be on them are black. The antennæ are a trifle shorter and more thickened towards the apex than those of *obliterata*. I think it just possible that this species is *defecta*, Chp., which, however, is not sufficiently described for confident identification.

N.S. Wales.

P. GALATEA, sp.nov.

Breviter ovalis; fortiter convexa; sat nitida; testacea vel rufo-testacea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis, elytris fere ut *P. obliterata*, Er. (ut supra descripta) obscure notatis, sed notulis subapicalibus aliter formata (*i.e.*, macula elongata in interstitio 8° stat, et altera in interstitio 4° adversus illam

flectitur, in exemplis nonnullis cum illa media conjuncta); antennis minus elongatis minus gracilibus; prothorace quam longiori ut vix $2\frac{1}{4}$ ad 1 latiori, lateribus parum arcuatis: cetera ut *P. pulverulenta*. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ -2 lines.

The faintly defined markings on the elytra of this species bear a general resemblance to those of *P. obliterata* (as described above) except the subapical one, which consists of a dark patch on the 8th interstice, the middle of which is slenderly connected (in some examples not connected) with another and similar patch on the 4th interstice. The markings are quite traceable in all the specimens I have seen, though very faint in some. Apart from colour and markings, *P. Galatea* differs, *inter alia*, from *obliterata*, Er., and *pulverulenta*, Blackb., by its notably shorter and more robust antennæ, from *minor*, Marsh., by its considerably less convex form, and from all of them by the puncturation of its elytra, the seriate punctures becoming somewhat finer near the apex than they are in front, and the interstitial punctures being closer and stronger than in the other species, so that some of the series (especially the 3rd) are in their subapical portion not very distinct from the general puncturation of the interstices, which are absolutely flat.

W. Australia; sent by Mr. Lea.

P. INTERRUPTA, Chp.

This species is readily recognisable by the characters indicated in the foregoing tabulation. It is of very small size (long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines), with robust antennæ, some of the external joints of which are very little longer than wide, and of testaceous-brown colour with the suture of the elytra (except close to the base) widely and two wide vittæ (these coalescing at the base and apex) of a much darker brown colour. I have seen only one example, which was named by Dr. Chapuis. The insect is said to be found in N.S. Wales.

P. HEBE, sp. nov.

Breviter ovalis; fortiter convexa; nitida; testacea vel rufo-brunnea, antennis (basi excepta) prothoracis disco medio et

elytris (maculis magnis 3—*i.e.*, in utroque elytro 1 basali 1 mediana sublaterali 1que subapicali—et notulis nonnullis aliis testaceis, exceptis) piceis vel rufopiceis; capite crebre subtilius punctulato; antennis modice elongatis, sat robustis, articulis omnibus quam latioribus sat longioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{2}{5}$ ad 1 latiori, ut caput (ad latera vix magis fortiter) punctulato, latera versus vix perspicue impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis posticis subrectis; elytris haud striatis, distincte 10-seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter punctulatis, sutura nullo modo carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ haud magis fortiter punctulata. Long. 2, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

An extremely anomalous species, with no near ally known to me. I do not know any other combining the following characters: size very small, basal joint of antennæ elongate, form subhemispheric, suture absolutely flat (not even margined), middle of prosternum strongly sulcate with the sides of the sulcus strongly carinate. The pale marks on each elytron are a large subcircular spot between the scutellum and humeral callus, an oval spot of about the same size at the beginning of the posterior declivity and a still larger somewhat quadrate spot near the lateral margin slightly in front of the middle. These spots, with their fellows on the other elytron, are placed at regular intervals on an imaginary line that would be the circumference of a circle. The lateral margin is widely testaceous in its hinder part and there is a small testaceous spot between the large submarginal spot and the margin. In one of the two examples before me the lateral margin is widely testaceous close to the base. The prothorax is testaceous except on a longitudinal dark space on either side of the middle line (the interval between these two dark areas being also more or less darker than the general surface). I believe the two specimens before me to be females, but it is extremely difficult to feel sure of the sex (unless one has both sexes) in some of the very small *Paropses* as the basal joint in the male is sometimes but little wider than that of the female and the median line scarcely indicated in the latter sex.

N.S.W. (habitat of my own example uncertain; an example from Mr. Lea was taken in the Richmond River District).

P. CALLIOPE, sp. nov.

Sat late ovalis; modice convexa; sat nitida; testacea vel brunneo-testacea, antennis apicem versus et elytrorum interstitiis nonnullis (varie et interrupte) piceo-brunneis; capite crebre subtilius punctulato; antennis modice elongatis, sat robustis; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{3}$ ad 1 latiori, crebre subtiliter (ad latera magis fortiter) punctulato, fere æquali, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis subacutis posticis subrectis; elytris distincte striatis, 10-seriatim fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis convexis minus perspicue punctulatis, sutura postice distincte carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ perspicue magis grosse punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali minus fortiter dilatato, lateribus parum rotundatis.

A species bearing considerable general resemblance to *P. orphana*, Er., but differing from it *inter alia* in the considerably longer basal joint of its antennæ, and in the elytral series of punctures not becoming coarser towards the apex in which region the interstices are not (as they are in *orphana*) narrower than the diameter of the punctures in the adjacent series.

Tasmania.

P. CALYPSO, sp. nov.

Subovata; modice convexa; nitida; testacea, elytrorum serierum puncturis et interstitiis nonnullis (exemplis nonnullis unicoloribus exceptis) plus minusve fuscis, antennis apicem versus nigricantibus; capite dupliciter (subtiliter et subfortiter) punctulato, antennis minus elongatis, apicem versus perspicue compresso-dilatatis, articulis nonnullis quam latioribus vix longioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, fere æquali, ut caput (sed ad latera sat grosse nec crebre) punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis posticis subrectis; elytris haud striatis, subfortiter

10-seriatim punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus minus crebris, interstitiis planis subtiliter punctulatis, sutura postice perspicue carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ haud vel vix magis fortiter punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali leviter dilatato, lateribus parum rotundatis. Long. 2.3, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 lines.

This species is closely allied to the preceding one and the following one. The system of colouration is very similar in the three, consisting of a general testaceous or brownish surface, with the elytral series often infusate and the interstices usually dark brown (more or less partially and interruptedly). In a typical example of the present species the 5th, 7th, and 9th interstices are dark except at the base and apex, but not so dark about their middle as elsewhere. It differs from *P. Calliope inter alia* by the considerably less coarser punctures of its elytral series, and from *P. intertincta*, Clk., by its prothorax being quite strongly narrowed anteriorly. From the species which immediately follow *intertincta* it is very distinct both by the style of its markings and by the middle part of its prosternum being (as in the majority of *Paropses*) longitudinally sulcate almost from base to apex, with the edges of the sulcus distinctly carinate, and from *P. coadnula*, Chp., by its elytral series of punctures being equally (or nearly so) spaced one from another.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea at Dalmorton.

P. INTERTINCTA, Clk.

I have not seen an authentic type of this species, but I feel no doubt as to the identity with it of a West Australian *Paropsis* of which numerous examples are before me, and of which the structural characters are sufficiently indicated in the tabulation at the commencement of the subgroup. The only discrepancy I find between it and the description is in the form of the prothorax, which Clark says is twice as wide as long, whereas in the specimens I find the width is to the length as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, but probably Clark did not measure it. The insect is very variable in

colour markings and size. A fully marked example is of pale testaceous-brown colour, with the antennæ (except at the base) and the back of the head blackish, the scutellum dark brown and a number of blackish markings on the elytra consisting of patches on the interstices so arranged as to form a kind of festoon extending from one humeral callus to another and crossing the suture about its middle, and another coalescing with it on the suture, and having its extremities not far from the lateral margin and the apex on each elytron; each humeral callus and the subapical extremity of the hinder festoon being also connected by a blackish vitta which runs along the inner edge of the marginal part of the elytra. There are also some whitish lines on the elytra which are probably silvery in living specimens. Nearly all the markings on the elytra are liable to be wanting, but there are very few examples (except the var. ? mentioned below) in which the blotches forming the curve on the hinder part of the elytra are not traceable. The convexity of that curve being directed *forward* is a good superficial distinction of this species from several which somewhat resemble it. In some examples there is a dark submarginal blotch on either side of the prothorax. The size is long. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Var. ? *erubescens*. Tota testacea (elytris nonnihil rufescentibus et antennis apicem versus picescentibus exceptis). This insect is larger than the type—very few examples being less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, whereas few of the type attain that size—and the males are certainly somewhat wider than the males with dark markings on the elytra; some specimens have white lines on the elytra, which are straighter and more continuous than those on the elytra of the other form; nevertheless I think it is only a variety.

P. TRANSVERSO-MACULATA, Clk.

I have not seen an authentic type of this species, but nevertheless have little or no doubt of the correctness of my identification, as the insect is one with well-marked superficial characters. It and the next species are closely allied and are readily distinguished from their immediate allies by the feebleness of the

prosternal structure, the middle part of the prosternum being devoid of both sulcus and carinae except in occasional examples which have the sculpture faintly indicated in the hinder part. This insect is also notable for the punctures of its elytral series being placed further apart one from another than they are in allied species. It is of comparatively depressed form and of very pale (almost whitish) testaceous colour. In a well-marked example the apical part of the antennae, the back of the head, two spots on the prothorax, the seriate punctures of the elytra, the humeral calli and some blotches on the elytral interstices, are black. The blotches on the interstices are arranged in such fashion as to fall into three curved lines (with their convexity hindward), one about the middle, the second half-way between the middle and the apex, the third subapical. In many examples some or all of these markings are wanting. The antennae are comparatively short and stout. The size is long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ - $2\frac{4}{5}$ lines. The habitat is Western Australia. From the peculiar *whitish* colour of the elytra of dried specimens, I conjecture that living ones are of a more or less silvery colour.

P. SUBFASCIATA, Chp.

This species, with its var. (?) *planior* and the insect that I believe to be *P. notatipennis*, Chp., are extremely closely allied forms which I hesitate to regard as of specific value; indeed, I feel fairly confident that if I am right in my identification of certain specimens from Sydney (the locality cited by Chapuis) as *notatipennis*, his two species (at any rate) are not valid, for I can find no character whatever except in the markings to separate Adelaide examples that are evidently *subfasciata* from these Sydney ones, and as to the markings, each one of the two varies, and that most emphatically in the direction of the other. *P. subfasciata* is somewhat depressed in the male, but in the female rather strongly convex, that sex approximating to the form of *P. obliterata* and its allies. It is of testaceous or rosy colour except the apical part of the antennae and some blotches on the elytral interstices, which are blackish. The elytral

blotches fall into lines transversely in two rows (one at, the other a little behind the middle of the elytra), neither of the rows extending further than about half-way from the suture to the lateral margin, the front row slightly (the hinder one more strongly) curved, the convexity of the curve directed hindward. There is also a small blotch near the lateral margin in line with the hinder row of blotches. Occasionally some of the blotches are wanting, and I have one example in which the hinder row is prolonged on each elytron nearly to the margin. The antennæ are somewhat short and not particularly robust. The prothorax is closely but not strongly punctulate, the lateral punctures however rather coarse. The elytra are not (or scarcely) striate, with the 10 series well marked but not at all coarse, their punctures closely placed. The prosternum is on its middle line sulcate and bicarinate only in the hinder half, and there at most feebly. The basal joint of the anterior 4 tarsi of the male is only feebly dilated. The size is long. $2.2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; the habitat S. Australia.

Var. (?) *planior*. A *P. subfasciata*, Chp., differt forma (presertim feminae) perspicue magis depressa.

I regard this insect as the Tasmanian race of *subfasciata*. I can specify no distinction between it and S. Australian examples, except in its very evidently more depressed form and a tendency to infuscation about the humeral callus, this latter character indicating an approach to the Sydney insect which I take to be *notatipennis*, Chp.

P. NOTATIPENNIS, Chp.

If I were sure that the Sydney specimens which I regard as representing this species are correctly identified I should have no hesitation whatever in sinking the name as a synonym of *subfasciata*, Chp. In the absence of certainty on the point, I can only say that there is nothing in the description of *notatipennis* (apart from the markings) definitely incompatible with the description of *subfasciata* unless it be that the prothorax of the former is called "foveolate at the sides," whereas nothing is said about the sculpture—whether foveolate, impressed, or even—of

that part in the latter. The expression just quoted is not, I think, incompatible with a place in this subgroup (vide *supra*, p. 222) and probably indicates the presence of a depression (which is more or less distinctly traceable in most of the examples that I have seen of both the forms I am discussing) on the marginal region of the prothorax on either side, which, however, is of quite different character from the prothoracic foveæ of the 1st subgroup. In the Sydney specimens the humeral callus tends to be infusate or black and there is a tendency to the line between the humeral callus and the median transverse row of blotches being occupied with a few dark marks, so as to present the appearance described by Dr. Chapuis of the front markings of the elytra being in the form of a semicircle with its extremities on the shoulders. But this difference in markings is most unreliable, and among my specimens from the Sydney district are some with scarcely any indication at all of markings on the elytra and one (which I am convinced is but an extreme var. of the same species) with a blackish line running the whole length of each elytral series, the suture widely black near the apex and the interstitial dark blotches so curiously coalescing in certain places that it is only on careful consideration one can see them to be mere developments of those forming the typical pattern of *subfasciata* rather than *notatipennis*.

P. COADNUTA, Chp.

I have an example of this insect named by Dr. Chapuis. It is structurally very close to *P. subfasciata*, Chp., but is very distinct from all its near allies by the series of punctures on its elytra running in pairs, so that the interstices are alternately wide and narrow. It is of brownish or testaceous colour with the antennæ (except near the base) and some blotches on the elytral interstices (which, however, are not placed so as to form fasciæ) blackish. There is a conspicuous blotch on all the specimens I have seen on either side of the suture at the beginning of the apical declivity, and in many examples some of the blotches become elongate vittæ. The size is about long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; the habitat N.S. Wales.

P. POSTICALIS, Blackb.

With this species commences what I regard as the second of two aggregates into which I regard this subgroup as naturally divisible, although the exigencies of tabulation have not enabled me to treat them as primary divisions. The species of the subgroup now remaining to be dealt with are all of small size and are distinguished by the great width of their head and the shortness of the basal joint of their antennæ, which is more or less depressed and of piriform or subtriangular form (sometimes more or less claviform) and with its greatest width not (or not much) less than its length, its apex with a more or less marked tendency to be obliquely truncate. The objection to making these characters primary ones in a tabulation lies in the fact that they are found to a certain extent in a few of the comparatively large species (e g., *Hera* and *suturalis*) in the earlier part of the subgroup. The species having these characters of the head and antennæ are easily subdivided again into two aggregates, in the former of which the prosternum is normal and the 6th joint of the antennæ (or even the 5th) is the 1st of the compressed and dilated joints, while in the latter the middle part of the prosternum is continuously convex with the lateral carinæ more or less obsolete and never elevated to the level of the actual middle line, and the 7th joint of the antennæ is the 1st of the dilated joints. The former of the two aggregates just mentioned (i.e., that with the prosternum normal) is again divisible into two sections, in the former of which the punctures of the elytral interstices are of equal size (or nearly so), while in the latter these punctures are of very unequal size (especially in the lateral interstices), there being on, at any rate, some of them a row of punctures in single file much larger than the ordinary interstitial punctures, in some species as large as the seriate punctures.

The present species then commences the 1st of the three aggregates indicated in the above remarks, distinguished from the species preceding it by the absence of the strongly marked characters (indicated in the tabulation) and of the comparatively

large size of those at the beginning of the subgroup, and by the wide head and short basal joint of the antennæ of its species from the rest; and distinguished from the aggregates that follow it by its prosternum and antennæ being of normal structure in combination with interstices of the elytral series devoid of rows of punctures conspicuously larger than the general interstitial puncturation.

P. posticalis (described by me in the Report of the Horn Expedition to Central Australia, II. p. 306) is a species of somewhat narrowly oval form and entirely (except a slight infuscation of the antennæ towards the apex, and a transverse blackish subapical elytral marking) testaceous colour. The species is distinguished from its immediate allies by the fineness of its elytral seriate puncturation, which is not much less fine than that of the interstices. Its size is long. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

P. SUBSTRIATA, Chp

This is a very wide subcircular and somewhat strongly convex species. It is entirely of a brown or testaceous colour, excepting that the seriate punctures of the elytra are usually blackish and the apical part of the antennæ is infusate. Living specimens are more or less greenish. The elytral seriate puncturation is much coarser than that of *P. posticalis*, and the interstices between the series are notably wider and flatter, especially in their hinder part. Its size is long. $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines. The basal joint of the four anterior tarsi of the male is only moderately dilated, with its sides but little rounded. The habitat of the species is W. Australia. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. CLIO, sp. nov.

Sat late ovata; sat convexa; nitida; testacea, antennis apicem versus nigricantibus, elytrorum puncturis seriatis (exempli typici) infuscat; capite minus crebre (præsertim ad latera) minus subtiliter punctulato; antennis minus elongatis, articulo basali brevi, articulis externis sat dilatatis nonnullis quam latioribus vix longioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut

$2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, fere æquali, crebrius minus subtiliter (latera versus sat grosse) punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis posticis subrotundatis: elytris haud striatis, 10-seriatim sat fortiter punctulatis, puncturis in seriebus minus symmetrice dispositis, interstitiis planis subtiliter punctulatis, sutura postice carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ haud magis fortiter punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali sat dilatato, lateribus sat rotundatis. Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

♀. Latet.

The insect for which I propose this name is not unlike *P. pulverulenta*, but without dark markings on its elytra; also it is evidently less convex, with notably shorter antennæ (some of the joints of which are scarcely longer than wide): the basal joint of the antennæ is much shorter than in *pulverulenta*. The basal joint of the anterior tarsi of the male is considerably more dilated than in *P. substriata*, Chp., and the seriate punctures of the elytra run evidently less symmetrically than in that species, a good many of them being more or less out of line with the rest. I have seen only a single specimen.

Victoria.

P. AMABILIS, Chp.

This little species (long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines) is notable among its immediate allies for the granulation of its eyes, which is (not coarser but) more asperate, the individual facets being less flat. Its colour is uniformly testaceous or pale brown except the apical part of the antennæ, which is infusate, and some small infusate blotches on the elytral interstices which fall into two transverse lines, one subbasal, the other postmedian. The antennæ are like those of *P. Clio*. I have not a specimen named by Dr. Chapuis, but feel no doubt of the correctness of my identification. The species is found in Queensland and Northern N.S. Wales.

P. DAPHNE, sp.nov.

Ovalis; minus convexa; minus nitida; testacea, antennis apicem versus vix infuscatis, elytrorum sutura prope apicem sat late

sanguinea vel fusca; capite crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; antennarum articulo basali brevi; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, fere æquali, crebre subtilius (ad latera sat grosse) punctulato, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis parum prominulis posticis subrectis; elytris antice vix (postice sat perspicue) striatis, 10-seriatim subfortiter punctulatis, serie 7^a basin eis callum humeralem attingenti, interstitiis sat planis (ad apicem versus manifeste convexis) sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis, sutura postice carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ multo minus fortiter (puncturis perpaucais magnis exceptis) punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali sat fortiter dilatato, lateribus sat rotundatis. Long. $2.2\frac{1}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{10}$ lines.

This is a very isolated and easily recognisable species on account of the peculiar arrangement of the seriate punctures of its elytra, the 7th series running distinctly to the base on the inner slope of the very feeble humeral callus, whereas in almost all the other species of the group the 7th series stops *immediately behind* the middle of the humeral callus. In *anxia*, Chp., and *nigroconspersa*, Clk., the 7th series runs much as it does in the present species, but is not so distinctly continuous *quite* to the base.

W. Australia; sent by Mr. Meyrick from Champion Bay, and subsequently by Mr. Lea.

P. SUBAPICALIS, Chp.

Although I have placed this species in the foregoing tabulation at the commencement of the aggregate distinguished (among those having the basal joint of the antennæ very short and the prosternum normal) by the elytral interstices having their puncturation for the most part seriate, or at any rate including numerous punctures much coarser than others, yet in reality it is intermediate between that aggregate and the preceding one (in which the punctures of the interstices are non-seriate and of equal or nearly equal size *inter se*). On careful examination there is no difficulty in finding a good many coarse punctures (especially

on the lateral interstices) among the finer ones, but they are very much less numerous than in the following species and are not distinctly seriate in arrangement. There is no difficulty, however, in identifying the insect by its colour and markings, which are very constant in a long series of specimens that I have examined. It is a species of pale or whitish-testaceous colour, with two black spots at the back of the head (variable in size), a very conspicuous black spot near the apex of each elytron, the antennæ more or less infusate or blackish and usually some black markings on the under surface. The antennæ are moderately elongate, with all their joints distinctly longer than wide; the head is very wide and short; the basal joint of the anterior four tarsi of the male is only feebly dilated. The size is long. $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{4}{5}$ lines. The habitat is W. Australia, where it seems to be common.

P. ARETHUSA, sp. nov.

Ovalis; sat convexa; nitida; rufo-testacea, capite prothoracis macula magna antica elytrorumque notulis magnis (sc. fascia communi basali lata retrorsum trifida, fascia lata mediana retrorsum valde arcuata, apice, et sutura, hac pone medium valde dilatata) nigris, antennis infuscatis, pedibus infuscatis (nonnullorum exemplorum nigris); capite minus crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; antennis minus elongatis, articulo basali brevi, articulis externis modice depresso-dilatatis (7^1 8^1 que latitudine longitudini sat æquali); prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{3}$ ad 1 latiori, æquali, sparsim subtiliter (latera versus subgrosse) punctulato, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis posticis fere rectis; elytris haud striatis, distincte minus fortiter 10-striatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter valde symmetrice seriatim punctulatis, sutura postice manifeste carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ vix magis fortiter punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali parum dilatato. Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

A very easily recognised species superficially by its colouring (which is constant in the four examples I have seen), notably the

large black spot with its front on the front margin of the prothorax and extending back half way to the base, but not reaching the lateral margins; also remarkable for the very regular seriate arrangement of the punctures on the interstices of the elytra, which moreover are less intermingled with confused (still finer) puncturation than in the following species.

W. Australia; taken by Mr. Lea near Geraldton.

P. LEPIDA, Er. (*tritaniata*, Stål, *fraterna*, Chp. ?).

I have not seen a Tasmanian example of this species; but I have a specimen from S. Australia and another from Victoria which agree perfectly with the author's description. It is of somewhat widely oval form and rather strongly convex, the colour testaceous (probably greenish in living specimens) with the external part of the antennae, a bifid mark on the hind part of the head, the suture (widely), an interrupted discal vitta on each elytron, and a vitta on each side of the abdomen, black or blackish. The discal puncturation of the prothorax is fine and not very close. The basal joint of the four anterior tarsi of the male is comparatively strongly dilated (evidently more strongly than in *P. subapicalis*). Other characters are indicated in the tabulation. The size is long. $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines; the habitat South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania. In my experience it is a rare insect.

P. MEDIOVITTATA, Clk.

This species is of oval form (widely in the male, less widely in the female), only moderately convex (I think Mr. Clark has used too strong a term in calling it "depressed"), of testaceous colour except the head (which is usually reddish), a wide pale red sutural vitta (the actual sutural edging is very narrowly blackish) and the antennae which are infuscate. The puncturation of the prothorax is much like that of *lepida*, Er. The basal joint of the anterior four tarsi of the male is only feebly dilated. The interstitial puncturation of the elytra runs very distinctly in rows and is very distinctly finer than that of the 10 series. The insect is extremely close to *P. lepida*, Er., from which it differs in the

absence of dark markings on the disc of the elytra, in joints 5-10 of the antennæ being (not entirely blackish but) testaceous at the base and on the side, in the abdomen being unicolorous, and in the dilated tarsal joint of the male being narrower. Typical specimens differ from *lepida* also in having the sutural vitta (not black but) pale red and the head unicolorous.

Var. ? *scaphoides*. I take this to be the insect referred to by Clark as bearing the MS. name *scaphoides*, Baly. It differs from the type in the hind part of the head being black, the sutural vitta being (either entirely or on its lateral margin) black, and the seriate punctures of the elytra being infusate. The size is long. 2 lines. The species is found in W. Australia.

P. MODESTA, Chp.

Rather widely oval and rather strongly convex. Very nitid. Entirely testaceous except all the margins of the prothorax and elytra which are very narrowly of dark colour and the seriate punctures of the elytra which (at any rate in some specimens) are infusate. The antennæ are infusate only on a comparatively small part of each joint. The discal puncturation of the prothorax is very evidently stronger than in *lepida*, Er., and the seriate punctures of the elytra are somewhat irregular, especially in the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ part, where some of the punctures are a little out of line with the rest and the series are not evenly spaced one from another, making some of the interstices wider than others and some wider in one part than in another part. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis. The size is long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines. Occurs in W. Australia.

P. FESTIVA, Chp.

This species and the next are readily distinguished from the preceding 5 and the following 2 by the structure of their antennæ, the apical 5 or 6 joints of which are strongly dilated, some of them being actually wider than long. The present insect is extremely variable in respect of markings. In a typical example (which seems to be a rare form) the head is black, the prothorax red, the elytra red [with the suture (dilated around the scutellum and

abbreviated behind) and a discal vitta (strongly emarginate in the middle and running from the humeral callus to the apex of the dark colouring of the suture which it joins), black], and the underside (except the margins of the abdomen), the antennæ (except joints 2-4), and the legs (except the tarsi and apical part of the tibiæ) black. In most specimens, however, some or all of the following variations are found, viz., the head more or less red, the sutural vitta strongly dilated about its middle, the middle (emarginate) part of the discal vitta wanting on the elytra (so that the vitta is widely interrupted), an additional black blotch near the middle of the lateral margin of the elytra, the under-surface and legs more or less red. The form is only moderately convex; the elytra are non-striate with the 10 series of punctures very well defined but not at all coarse, the interstices finely punctured and having a good many punctures much larger (and running in rows) than the fine ones. The basal joint of the anterior 4 tarsi of the male is only moderately dilated. The species occurs in N.S. Wales, Victoria, and S. Australia. Its size is long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lines.

P. JUCUNDA, Chp.

A widely oval, but not strongly convex species. Its colour is testaceous, with the following marks black or blackish, viz.:—the head; on the elytra a scutellar spot (and in some examples the scutellum), a postmedian spot on the suture, a humeral spot, a median discal spot, and an elongate submarginal blotch near the apex; dull variable portions of the under surface and legs. The antennal joints are more or less marked with fuscous. The elytral markings are subject to considerable variety, especially in their size and intensity of colouring; also the median discal spot is absent in some examples, and in other examples there is a small spot on each elytron between the scutellar and humeral spots. The interstices have no (or at any rate only a few) punctures as large as those of the series, but there are a good many sufficiently near the latter in size (and placed, moreover, about as closely *inter se* as the latter are) to cause the puncturation of the elytra to appear

to a casual glance confused, and the 10 series by no means conspicuous. This species occurs in W. Australia, and is a trifle larger than its immediate allies, its size being long. $2-2\frac{1}{3}$ lines. I have an example named by Dr. Chapuis.

Mr. Masters has sent me for inspection a specimen taken in N.S. Wales which looks as if it might be a variety of *P. jucunda* with the dark colouring of the elytra very much reduced in area; but, taking into account its habitat, I think it probable that the examination of more examples might lead to its being established as a distinct species.

P. SCUTIFERA, White (*sanguineotincta*, Clk., *P. amœnula*, Chp.)

One of the prettiest species in the genus. It is of testaceous colour, the head (usually red) black at the base, the suture widely red (this red stripe more or less marked with deep black and ceasing abruptly considerably before the apex). On the disc of each elytron is a bright red vitta (abbreviated at both ends) which is bordered on all its margins except the inner one by a deep black edging, the black in some examples invading almost the whole of the red colour. In some examples a red facia connects the red discal vitta of either elytron with its fellow of the other elytron. Each joint of the antennæ is more or less marked with black, and in most examples there are some infuscate or blackish markings on the under surface.

The form is strongly convex, the head and prothorax are closely and comparatively strongly punctured, and on the discal part of the elytra the punctures of the series and of the interstices are so similar in size and arrangement as to be almost indistinguishable from each other. The size is long. $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ lines. The habitat is W. Australia.

P. MEDEA, sp.nov.

Late ovalis; minus convexa; nitida; testacea, antennis leviter infuscatis, elytris apicem versus indeterminate leviter infuscatis; capite crebre subfortiter punctulato, antennis modice elongatis, articulis nullis quam longioribus latioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, crebre subfortiter

(latera versus sat grosse) punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis posticis subrectis; elytris haud striatis, 10-seriatim sat fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis planis dupliciter (subtiliter et sat fortiter) punctulatis, interstitiorum puncturis multis serierum similibus sicut series minus perspicue apparent, sutura postice manifeste carinata; parte marginali quam series externae magis grosse punctulata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali minus fortiter dilatato. Long. 2, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

This species is more depressed than most of its allies. Dried examples are entirely testaceous except the head, which is reddish (in the only two examples I have seen the head is deeply sunk in the prothorax, so that I am uncertain whether its hinder part is darkly coloured), a small part of each antennal joint which is infusate, an ill-defined and faint infuscation near the apex of each elytron, and the lateral sutures of the metasternum which are infusate. The suture of the elytra is absolutely concolorous with the general surface. The best specific distinction lies in the elytral puncturation which differs from that of *subapicalis* in the presence of numerous interstitial punctures much larger than the prevailing small ones, and from *Arethusa*, *lepida*, *mediovittata*, *modesta* and *festiva*, by many of the interstitial punctures being sufficiently like the seriate punctures to cause the series (especially the discal ones) to appear somewhat indistinct and confused among the interstitial punctures. From *jucunda* and *scutifera* (which have interstitial puncturation more or less of the same character) it differs—apart from the absence of coloured markings on its elytra—by its less convexity and especially by the very much coarser punctures of its elytral series (some of which, especially near the front of the discal series, are so coarse that the interstices between them are very much narrower than the diameter of one of those punctures).

W. Australia; taken by Mr. E. Meyrick.

P. APICATA, Clk. (? *navicula*, Chp.).

With this species commences the aggregate which seems to me rightly placed at the end of this subgroup. Its species are

distinguished (among those of very small size, and having the basal joint of the antennæ very short) by their prosternum not longitudinally sulcate nor bicarinate down the middle, and (in the case of nearly all the species) by joints 7-11 of the antennæ being triangularly dilated in conspicuous contrast to the preceding joints which (except the 1st) are cylindric. The present species and the next are distinguishable from those following them by (*inter alia*) the larger size of the seriate punctures of their elytra, which become in the lateral series quite coarse.

P. apicata is of oval form and very feeble convexity, with the sutural apical angle of its elytra very sharp and the extreme apex of the elytra somewhat explanate, so that it approximates in form to *P. Hera* and its allies, but its much smaller size and different antennal structure *inter alia* prevent any difficulty in separating it from them. It is of testaceous colour, the head usually reddish, and the prothorax and elytra in some examples vaguely mottled with faint infuscation, which about the base and apex of the elytra is more distinct than elsewhere, and in frequent specimens is of a reddish or even bright rosy colour. On the under-surface the abdomen is considerably mottled with fuscous. The antennæ are scarcely infusate. The elytra are scarcely striate in the male, distinctly so in the female. The seriate punctures are moderately fine near the suture, but become quite coarse near the lateral margins, and the interstices are rather strongly punctured. The basal joint of the anterior 4 tarsi of the male is moderately strongly dilated—considerably more strongly than in *subapicalis*, Chp.—with evidently rounded sides. The size is long. $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines. The habitat is W. Australia. I have examples before me (in which the elytral markings are entirely fuscous, without any reddish colouring) which agree very well with the description of *P. navicula*, Chp. I have also an example in which the whole elytra are suffused with red.

P. DELICATULA, Chp.

This species bears a remarkable superficial likeness to *P. Hamadryas*, Stål (in Subgroup vi), but is widely separated from it by

the entirely different form of its head. It is of testaceous-brown colour except some variable (but fairly well defined) fuscous blotches on the interstices of the elytra, which are so placed as to form more or less distinctly 4 transverse fasciæ, which are more or less connected by longitudinal fuscous colouring along the suture, and a little within the lateral margin, none of the fuscous colouring reaching to the actual marginal portion of the elytra. The antennæ are slightly infusate, and are not of the structure prevalent among the immediately allied species, the dilatation of the joints commencing (feebly, but distinctly) at the 4th joint. The prosternal structure is as in *P. apicata*. The basal joint of the anterior 4 tarsi of the male is distinctly less dilated than in *apicata*, and has less rounded sides. I have the insect from Victoria; its author quotes Tasmania and S. Australia as its habitat. It is of very small size (long $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.) One of my specimens was named by Dr. Chapuis.

P. NIOBE, sp. nov.

Ovalis; subelongata; minus convexa; sat (mas) vel minus (femina) nitida; testacea vel viridi-testacea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis vel nigricantibus; capite subgrosse subcrebre nec profunde punctulato; antennis minus brevibus, articulis 1° brevi 2-6 cylindricis 7° apicem versus leviter incrassato-depresso quam 8^{us} haud breviori, 8-10 manifeste nec abrupte incrassatis quam latioribus perspicue longioribus; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, fere aequali, in disco (maris vix perspicue, feminae sat manifeste) subtiliter minus crebre latera versus sat fortiter punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis obtusis; elytris haud vel vix striatis, distincte minus fortiter 10-seriatim punctulatis, sutura postice manifeste carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ vix magis fortiter punctulata; prosterni parte mediana haud sulcata, ad latera obsolete carinata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali fortiter dilatato quam articulus 3^{us} sat latiori, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytrorum interstitiis sat planis subtiliter nec seriatim punctulatis.

♀. Elytrorum interstitiis coriaceis opacis vix manifeste punctulatis, postice vix vel manifeste convexis.

Var. elytrorum sutura antice late nigro-marginata, metasterno infuscato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ -1 lines.

This species is very easily recognisable, the male by the very widely dilated basal joint of its anterior tarsi (which is very much more widely dilated than in any allied species known to me), the female by the interstices of its elytra being opaquely coriaceous but without distinct puncturation. I have no hesitation in regarding these two forms as the sexes of one species, although I have not seen the insect alive. I have received it (from Geraldton, W. Australia) from Messrs. Meyrick and Lea, the latter of whom sent examples of both sexes gummed on one card, indicating thereby, I presume, that they were taken in company.

P. NIGRITULA, Clk.

I have before me two specimens taken at Geraldton (the original locality) which agree with the description of this species in all respects except in having the external margin of their elytra (in one very narrowly, in the other widely) testaceous. It is certainly, I think, a variety of a species of which I have other examples from Geraldton, and which is ordinarily entirely testaceous in colour. Among the species of this aggregate (beginning in the foregoing tabulation with *apicata*, Clk.) it is recognisable by the following characters in combination, viz., seriate punctures of elytra comparatively fine, tarsal characters of the male feeble, elytral interstices of female nitid and distinctly punctured, form depressed and widely oval (but by no means circular), head somewhat wide and flat but not coarsely or deeply punctured. Its antennæ are very short (notably shorter than those of *P. Niobe*) with their 7th joint so slightly dilated in comparison of the 8th that the apical four joints seemed to form a distinct club and are scarcely at all infusate towards their apex. Its size is long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

N B.—The specimens of this insect which I regard as males have their tarsal characters so extremely feeble that I am not

entirely without doubt as to their sex. If it should prove that I have not seen the male (and that the sexual characters in the tarsi are not strongly different from those of *P. Niobe*) the male of this species would no doubt be found to differ from that of *Niobe* by its wider form and shorter less infusate antennæ with apical four joints more abruptly dilated as compared with the preceding joints.

P. CHLOROTICA, Oliv. (? *viridula*, Chp.)

There seems to be no particular reason for objecting to this identification, although Olivier's description is insufficient to warrant any great confidence in it, and it is quite possible that (if the type can be examined) it may need correction. The insect to which I attribute this name is a small species (long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines) notable among its immediate allies for its decidedly convex form; looked at from the side, the upper outline of its elytra forms a continuous well-marked curve (in *P. Niobe*, *nigritula*, &c., that outline is nearly straight for a considerable portion of its length). It is also notable for its very wide flat head, the puncturation of which is exceptionally coarse, deep and sparse. Its shape is widely oval (much as in *P. nigritula*, Clk.), but by no means circular. There are few more variable *Paropses* in respect of colour and markings (unless I am confusing several very closely allied species). The specimens before me vary from entirely testaceous or greenish, through forms in which the head, prothorax, elytra and under surface are variously blotched with fuscous or black, and others in which the whole elytra except the lateral margins are black, to an extreme form in which the whole upper surface except a narrow testaceous edging of the prothorax is black. The localities of my specimens are in S. Australia, Victoria and N.S. Wales.

N.B.—Some varieties of this species are scarcely distinguishable in respect of colouring from the typical form of *P. nigritula*, Clk., but are easily separated from it by their much more convex shape and the stronger and sparser puncturation of their head.

P. CENONE, sp.nov.

Ovalis; subelongata; minus convexa; sat nitida; testacea vel viridi-testacea, elytris basin versus plus minusve perspicue fusco-vel rufo-adumbratis; capite inter oculos sat convexo, leviter sparsius punctulato; antennis brevibus, articulis 1° brevibus 2-6 cylindricis 7-11 sat dilatatis submoniliformibus; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, fere æquali, in disco vix perspicue ad latera subfortiter punctulato, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis subacutis posticis subrectis; elytris antice haud (postice sat manifeste) striatis, distincte subtilius 10-seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis subtiliter sat crebre nec seriatim punctulatis, sutura postice manifeste carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ vix magis fortiter punctulata; prosterni parte mediana haud sulcata, ad latera leviter subtiliter carinata. Long. $1-1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

I do not think that I have seen a male of this species, but it is difficult to determine the sex of these extremely small *Paropses* unless the characters happen to be strongly developed. *P. Cenone*, however, is easily distinguished by the characters cited in the tabulation. It is especially notable among its immediate allies for its more convex head and very short antennæ. In shape it resembles *P. Niobe*, but is not quite so depressed as that species.

Central Australia.

P. IRENE, sp.nov.

Latissime ovalis, fere circularis, postice angustata; minus convexa; sat nitida; testacea vel viridi-testacea, elytris (nonnullorum exemplorum) latera apicemque versus indeterminate infuscatis, antennis apicem versus infuscatis; capite inter oculos minus plano subfortiter minus crebre punctulato; antennis sat brevibus, articulis 1° brevi, 2-6 cylindricis, 7° parum dilatato, 8-11 sat dilatatis; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, latera versus manifeste impresso, in disco subtiliter latera versus sat fortiter crebrius punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis posticis subrectis;

elytris antice haud (postice vix) striatis, distincte subtiliter 10-seriatim punctulatis, interstitiis perspicue minus crebre nec seriatim punctulatis, sutura postice manifeste carinata, parte marginali quam series externæ vix magis fortiter punctulata; prosterni parte mediana haud sulcata utrinque obsolete carinata.

♂. Tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo basali elongato minus fortiter dilatato. Long. $1-1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Easily recognisable among its immediate allies by its very widely oval form, which would be circular were it not that the elytra are somewhat drawn out and acuminate at the apex. The antennæ are conspicuously shorter than those of *P. Niobe* but not so short as those of *P. Enone*. The form is considerably wider and much more depressed than in *P. chlorotica*, Boisd., and the head is conspicuously narrower and less flattened between the eyes than in *P. nigrifula*, Clk.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.